

CINCINNATI ADVERTISER.

REMOVAL.
THE firm of Sprague & Co., Cincinnati, have opened in their new iron front Store, south-east corner of Fourth and Vine sts., opposite the Post-office.
They have a magnificent stock of

Goods for Men and Boys' wear, including all that appertains to a gentleman's wardrobe, either ready-made or to order, for Men and Boys.

Their stock of Piece Goods, for ordered work, is splendid. Their goods are marked at Cash Prices,

and as low as Fine Goods can be sold. We have a stock of Fine Solid Leather Trunks, Railroad proof—best that can be made.

ALSO—New style Bags, for Traveling purposes, Traveling Rugs, Shawls, &c.

SPRAGUE & CO

SPRINGFIELD & CO.,
Southeast Cor. 4th & Vine Sts.
Oct 25 w&t-w5m

MARTIN NIXON...THOMAS NIXON...Wm. H. CHATFIELD,
NIXON & CHATFIELD,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut st., Cincinnati,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
PRINTING INKS,
AND ALL KINDS OF MANUFACTURING PAPERS.

MAGNOLIA HOUSE,
MADISON ST., DET. MIKE AND SEVENTH,
COVINGTON, KY.
C. BLACKBURN.....Proprietor.
Location Central; Accommodations Good; Charges Moderate.
The patronage of *the* *Cherry* *is* *most* *valued*.

PAPEE MAF PAWERS. MATEIAL
A. A. S. Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing
Papers. oct20 wkt-wif

MAGNOLIA PAPER CO.
MADISON ST., BET. MIKE AND SEVENTH
COVINGTON, KY.
C. BLACKBURN, Proprietor.
Location Central; Accommodations Good; Charges
Moderate.
The patronage of the public is respectfully
solicited. jcs wkt-wif

"There is no use of talking"
I am determined to sell fifty of our
new and second-hand Piano at cost
for cash—or \$1.00 a Piano and one
less than cost. I will rent and let
the ren pay for the Piano.
74 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.
C. M. MURCH.
The largest stock of Melodions in the city.
oct20 wkt-wif

LOOMIS & BURROWS,
130 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MARBLE AND SLATE STONE
Roofing Slate, &c.
GRATES AND MANTLES,
BUILDING ORNAMENTS.
DRAINING TILES, PIPES, &c.

LOOMIS & BURROWS,
130 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MARBLE AND SLATE STONE
Roofing Slate, &c.
GRATES AND MANTLES,
BUILDING ORNAMENTS.
DRAINING TILES, PIPES, &c.
ARCHITECTS, Builders, and others interested in
our wares will find it to their interest to exam-
ine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
[P]-Descriptive Catalogues and Price List sent on
application by mail. **LOOMIS & BURROWS,**
care W&J W

LOOMIS & BURROWS,
130 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MARBLE AND SLATE STONE
Roofing Slate, Ac.
GRATES AND MANTLES,
BUILDING ORNAMENTS,
DRAINING TILES, PIPES, Ac.
A **ARCHITECTS,** Builders, and others interested in
our wares will find it to their interest to exam-
ine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
If descriptive Catalogues and Price List sent on
application by mail. **LOOMIS & BURROWS,**
oct6 wkt-wif

BOOK BINDING.
A **C. KEESON** informs his friends and former
customers, that having regained his health, he
has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Binder
sold to him in November last, and will give him
satisfaction in its management. He respectfully
solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore
extended to the establishment.
B **BOOKS** ruled to any pattern, and of the very best
quality of paper.
I **ILLUSTRATED BOOKS** of every description, manu-
factured at short notice, to order, on reasonable
terms.
I **Bindery** at the old stand, over Harlan's Law
Office. oct26 wkt-wif

A Specific for Hooping-Cough
I T is known by a few individuals in the counties of
Jefferson, Shelby, and Oldham, that I have a remedy

LOOMIS & BURROWS,
130 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MARBLE AND SLATE STONE
Roofing Slate, &c.
GRADES AND MANTLES
BUILDING ORNAMENTS,
DRAINING TILES, PIPES, &c.
ARCHITECTS, Builders, and others interested in
our wares will find it to their interest to exam-
ine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
We send free of charge a Catalogue and Price List sent or
application by mail. **LOOMIS & BURROWS,**
oct6 w&t-wtf

BOOK BINDING.
A. C. KEESON informs his friends and former
customers, that having regained his health, he
has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery
sold him by Cyclopedia lot, and will give his
whole attention to its management. He respectfully
desires a continuance of the patronage heretofore
extended to the establishment.
His **BOOKS** will be furnished with **RECORD**
BOOKS ready to any pattern, and of the very best
quality of paper.
His **PRINTING BOOKS** of every description, manu-
factured at short notice, to order, on reasonable
terms.
His Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's La-
Office. oct26 w&t-wtf

A Specific for Hooping-Cough
It is known by a few individuals in the counties of
Jefferson, Shelby, and Oldham, that I have a remedy
for the Hooping-Cough, and who have been cured by
are remedies in America or Europe that cure it, it
is not within my knowledge, (except the one I use).
Physicians tell the families they attend it can't be
cured. I have tried them and they are cured in what the
state. To get the medicine in use, and full to secure
a deep-rooted prejudice, the faculty are invited to get
the medicine, and they are cured. I have seen them
they attend, and tell them no more it cannot be cured.
One dollar will pay for two bottles, which is a suf-
ficient trial for each case. Address, W. H. WOOD, M. D.,
conveyed to any part of the United States by expres-
s for a mere trifle. Residence Green street, between
Clay and Preston, south side, No. 49, Louis's la-
oct26 w&t-wtf

LOOMIS & BURROWS,
130 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MARBLE AND SLATE STONE
Roofing Slate, &c.
GRATES AND MANTLES,
BUILDING ORNAMENTS.
DRAINING TILES, PIPES, &c.
ARCHITECTS, Builders, and others interested in
our wares will find it to their interest to examine
our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
[P]—Descriptive Catalogues and Price List sent on
application by mail. **LOOMIS & BURROWS,**
oct6 w&t-wtf

BOOK BINDING.
AC. KEENON informs his friends and former
customers, that having regained his health, he
has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery
sold to him in November last, and gives his
whole attention to its management. He respectfully
solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore
extended to the establishment.
[P]—CLEIKS will be furnished with RECORD
BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best
quality of paper.
[P]—BLANK BOOKS of every description, manu-
factured at short notice, to order, on reasonable
terms.
[P]—Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law
Office. oct27 w&t-wtf

A Specific for Hooping-Cough.
[I]t is known by a few individuals in the counties of
Jefferson, Shelby, and Oldham, that I have reme-
dies that effectually cure Hooping-Cough. If there
are remedies in America or Europe that cures, it is
not within my knowledge, except the one I use.
Physicians tell the families they attend it can't be
cured. I have no doubt they are afraid in what the
state. To root the medicine in use, and full to sleep
a deep-rooted prejudice, the faults are invited to try
the medicine, and save the little innocents whom
they attend, and tell them no more it cannot be cured.
One dollar will pay for two bottles, which is a suf-
ficiency for one child. This medicine can be con-
veyed to any part of the country, and will be ex-
pensive for a mere trifle. Residence Green street, between
Floyd and Preston, south side, No. 49, Louisville,
Ky. PATRICK SAGOR, M. D.
joe28 w&t-wtf

NEW ARRIVAL
OF
Fall & Winter Clothing
Best Selected Stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING

LOOMIS & BURROWS,
130 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MARBLE AND SLATE STONE
Roofing Tiles, Ac.
GRATES AND MANTLES,
BUILDING ORNAMENTS.
DRAINING TILES, PIPES, Ac.
ARCHITECTS, Builders, and others interested in
our wares will find it to their interest to exam-
ine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
For Descriptive Catalogue and Price List sent on
application by mail. **LOOMIS & BURROWS,**
oct6 w&t-wtf

BOOK BINDING.
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and former
customers, that having regained his health, he
has purchased back from A. G. Hodger, the Binder
sold to him in November last, and will give his
whole attention to its management. He respectfully
solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore
extended to the establishment.
He **REPAIRS** will be furnished with **RECORD**
BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best
quality of paper.
He **REPAIRS** **BOOKS** of every description, manu-
factured at short notice, to order, on reasonable
terms.
He **REPAIRS** Binders at the old stand, over Harlan's Law
Office. oct28 w&t-wtf

A Specific for Hooping-Cough
It is known by a few individuals in the counties of
Jefferson, Shelby, and Olmham, that I have a rem-
edy that effectually cures Hooping-Cough. If there
are remedies in America or Europe that cures it, I
do not wish to know, (except the one I use).
Physicians tell the families they attend it can't be
cured. I have no doubt they are dead in what the
state. To get the medicine in use, and full to sleep
a deep-rooted prejudice, the faculty are invited to
try the medicine, and save the little innocents whom
they attend, and tell them no more it cannot be cured.
One dollar will pay for two bottles, which is a suf-
ficiency for one child. This medicine can be ex-
ported to any part of the United States by expres-
s for a mere trifle. Residence Green street, between
Knox and Preston, south side, No. 49, Louisville,
Ky. PATRICK MAJOR, M. D.
1828 w&t-wtf

NEW ARRIVAL
OF
Fall & Winter Clothing
Best Selected Stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
EVER BROUGHT TO
FRANKFORT.
SCHLOSS & GETZ have just received from the
S. manufacturers, tell house in Cincinnati, the largest
and most complete stock of Fall and Winter
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS,
AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

LOOMIS & BURROWS,
130 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MARBLE AND SLATE STONE
Roofing Slate, &c.
GRATES AND MANTLES,
BUILDING ORNAMENTS,
DRAINING TILES, PIPES, &c.
ARCHITECTS, Builders, and others interested in
our wares will find it to their interest to exam-
ine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent
upon application by mail. **LOOMIS & BURROWS,**
oct6 w&t-wtf

BOOK BINDING.
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and former
customers, that having recovered his health, he
has purchased back from A. G. Hodge, the Binder,
sold to him in November last, and will give his
whole attention to its management. He respectfully
solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore
extended to the establishment.
BOOKS will be furnished with RECOMMENDED
BOOKS ruled in any pattern, and of the very best
quality of paper.
BLANK BOOKS of every description, manu-
factured at short notice, to order, on reasonable
terms.
Binder at the old stand, over Harlan's Law
Office. oct28 w&t-wtf

A Specific for Hooping-Cough.
It is known by a few individuals in the counties of
Jefferson, Shelby, and Oldham, that I have a remedy
that effectually cures Hooping-Cough. If there
be any person afflicted with this disease, I can cure
it within my knowledge, (except the one I use).
Physicians tell the families they attend it can't be
cured. I have no doubt they are afraid in what the
state. To get the medicine in use, and full to sleep
a deep-rooted prejudice, the faculty are invited to
try the medicine, and save the little innocents waiting
the attempt, and tell them no cure it cannot be cured.
One dollar will pay for two bottles, which is a suf-
ficiency for one child. This medicine can be con-
veyed in any part of the United States by express
for a mere trifle. Residence Green street, between
Floyd and Preston, south side, No. 49, Louisville,
Ky. PATRICK MAJOR, M. D.
1028 w&t-wtf

NEW ARRIVAL
Fall & Winter Clothing
Best Selected Stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
EVER BROUGHT TO
FRANKFORT.

SCHLOSS & GETZ have just received from their
manufacturing house in Cincinnati, the largest
and most complete stock of Fall and Winter
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS,
AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
ever offered in Frankfort. They are all made ex-
pressly for this market, and we guarantee to sell at
the lowest price, and to our customers in Louisville.
Everybody is invited to call and examine for them-
selves, and if they wish to purchase, we feel assured
we can suit them both in price and fit.

Gentlemen wishing clothing for themselves, their
sons or their negroes, would do well to give us a call
before purchasing elsewhere, as we guarantee to sell
as good Goods and as cheap as can be bought any-
where. **SCHLOSS & GETZ,**
corner Main and St. Clair sts., Frankfort Ky.
sep11 w&t-wtf

LOOMIS & BURROWS,
130 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MARBLE AND SLATE STONE
Roofing Slate, &c.
GRATES AND MANTLES,
BUILDING ORNAMENTS.
DRAINING TILES, PIPES, &c.
ARCHITECTS, Builders, and others interested in
our wares will find it to their interest to exam-
ine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Descriptive Catalogue and Price List sent on
application by mail. **LOOMIS & BURROWS,**
oct6 w&t-wtf

BOOK BINDING.
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and former
customers, having regained his health, he has
been purchased back from A. G. Hodge & Co., who
held to him in November last, and will give him
whole attention to its management. He respectfully
solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore
extended to the establishment.
REPAIRERS will be furnished with RECORD
BOOKS ruled in any pattern, and of the very best
quality of paper.
BLANK BOOKS of every description, manu-
factured at short notice, to order, on reasonable
terms.
Binders at the old stand, over Harlan's law
Office. oct28 w&t-wtf

A Specific for Hooping-Cough.
It is known by a few individuals in the counties of
Jefferson, Shelby, and Oldham, that I have a remedy
that effectually cures Hooping-Cough. If there
are remedies in America that I know of, it is
not within my knowledge, (except the one I use).
Physicians tell the families they attend it can't be
cured. I have no doubt they are wrong in what they
state. To get the medicine in use, and full to sleep
a deep-rested prepulse, the faculty are invited to get
the medicine, and tell them no more it cannot be cured.
One dollar will pay for two bottles, which is a suf-
ficiency for one child. The medicine can be con-
veyed to any part of the United States by expres-
s for a mere trifle. Residence Green street, between
Hond and Preston, south side, No. 249, Louisville.
PATRICK NAGOR, M. D. jee28 w&t-wtf

NEW ARRIVAL
OF
Fall & Winter Clothing
Best Selected Stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
EVER BROUGHT TO
FRANKFORT.

SCHLOSS & GETZ have just received from their
manufacturing house in Cincinnati, the largest and
most complete stock of Fall and Winter
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS,
AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
ever offered in Frankfort. They are all made ex-
pressly for the market, and we guarantee to sell as
cheap as can be bought in Cincinnati or Louisville.
Everybody is invited to call and examine for them-
selves, and if they wish to purchase, we feel assured
we can suit them both in price and fit.
Gentlemen wishing clothing for themselves, their
sons or their negroes, would do well to give us a call
before purchasing elsewhere, as we guarantee to sell
as good Goods as cheap as can be bought any-
where. **SCHLOSS & GETZ,**
Corner Main and St. Clair sts., Frankfort Ky.
sep10 w&t-wtf

THE KENTUCKY
MILITARY INSTITUTE
DIRECTED BY A BOARD OF VISITORS
appointed by the State, under the superin-
tendence of
Col. E. W. Morgan,
A distinguished graduate
of West Point, and a prac-
ticing engineer, and a re-
sponsible Faculty.



LOOMIS & BURROWS,
130 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MARBLE AND SLATE STONE
Roofing Slate, &c.
GRATES AND MANTLES,
BUILDING ORNAMENTS.
DRAINING TILES, PIPES, &c.
ARCHITECTS, Builders, and others interested in
our wares will find it to their interest to examine
our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
If Descriptive Catalogues and Price List sent on
application by mail. **LOOMIS & BURROWS,**
0616 w&t-wtf

BOOK BINDING.
A. C. KEENEON informs his friends and former
customers, who are buying again on credit, that he has
been purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Binder,
sold to him in November last, and will give him
his whole attention to his trade again. He respectfully
requests a continuance of the patronage heretofore
extended to the establishment.
His **STALEMS** will be furnished with **RECORD**
BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best
quality of paper.
His **BLANK BOOKS** of every description, manu-
factured at short notice, to order, on reasonable
terms.
If Binders at the old stand, over Harlan's Law
Office. 06126 w&t

A Specific for Hooping-Cough.
It is known by a few individuals in the counties of
Jefferson, Shelby, and Oldham, that I have a remedy
that effectually cures Hooping-Cough. If there
be any stock holder, purebred or crossbred, who
is not within my knowledge, (except the one I use,
I physicians tell the families they attend it can't be
helped.) I have no doubt they are cured in what the
state. To get the medicine in use, and full to sleep
a deep-rooted prejudice, the faculty are invited to get
the medicine, and give it a trial. Innocents whom
they attend, and tell them no more it cannot be cured.
One dollar will pay for two bottles, which is a suf-
ficient quantity to cure a child, and the medicine is
conveyed to any part of the United States by expres-
s for a mere trifle. Residence Green street, between
Jeffers and Preston, south of the river, Louisville,
Ky. PATRICK MAJOR, M. D.
0628 w&t-wtf

NEW ARRIVAL
OF
Fall & Winter Clothing
Best Selected Stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
EVER BROUGHT TO
FRANKFORT.

SCHLOSS & GETZ have just received from their
manufacturing house in Cincinnati, the largest and
most complete stock of Fall and Winter
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
HATS AND CAPS,
TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS,
AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
ever offered in Frankfort. They are all made ex-
press for this market, and we guarantee to sell as
cheap as can be bought in Cincinnati or Louisville.
Every body is invited to call and examine for them-
selves, and if they wish to purchase, we feel assured
we can suit them both in price and fit.
Gentlemen wishing clothing for themselves, their
sons or their negroes, would do well to give us a call
before purchasing elsewhere, as we guarantee to sel
as good Goods and as cheap as can be bought any-
where.
Corner Main and St. Clair sts., Frankfort Ky.
0610 w&t-wtf

THE KENTUCKY
MILITARY INSTITUTE
DIRECTED BY A BOARD OF VISITORS
appointed by the State, under the superin-
tendence of
Col. E. W. Morgan,
A distinguished graduate
of West Point, and a prac-
tical Engineer, aided by an
able Faculty.
The object of study is
that taught in the best Col-
leges, but more extended in
statistics, and object of
Machines, Construction,
Agricultural Chemistry
and the use of the
Historical Readings and Modern Languages.
Schools of Architecture, Engineering, Commerce,
Medicine, and Law, admit of selecting studies to suit
the student, and object of professional preparation
both before and after graduation.
The twenty-fifth semi-annual session opens Sept. 15,
1870. Charges \$100 per half yearly session, payable
in advance.



LOOMIS & BURROWS,
130 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MARBLE AND SLATE STONE
Roofing Slate, &c.
GRATES AND MANTLES,
BUILDING ORNAMENTS,
DRAINING TILES, PIPES, &c.
ARCHITECTS, Builders, and others interested in
our wares will find it to their interest to exam-
ine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Descriptive Catalogues will be sent on request
application by mail. **LOOMIS & BURROWS,**
oct6 wdt-wtf

BOOK BINDING.
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and former
customers, that having regained his health, he
has purchased back of Cincinnati, Ohio, and is
sold to him in November last, and will give his
whole attention to its management. He respectfully
solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore
extended to the establishment.
ALL **CLERKS** will be furnished with **RECORD**
BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best
quality of paper.
ALL **BLANK BOOKS** of every description, manu-
factured at short notice, to order, on reasonable
terms.
If **Bindery** at the old stand, over **Harlan's** Law
Office. oct28 wdt-wtf

A Specific for Whooping-Cough
It is known by a few individuals in the counties of
Jefferson, Shelby, and Gallatin, that I have a remedy
that effectually cures Whooping-Cough. If there
are remedies in America or Europe that cures it, it
is not within my knowledge, except the one I use.
Physicians tell the families they attend I cannot be
cured. I have no doubt they are candid in what they
say. To get the medicine in use, and full to stop a
desperately raging cough, the parents are invited to use
the medicine, and save the little innocents whom
they attend, and tell them no more it cannot be cured
than I can. I have no doubt it will be a sufficient
remedy for one child. This medicine can be con-
veyed to any part of the United States by expres-
s for a mere trifle. Address: Green street, between
Clark and Preston, south side, No. 49, Louisville,
Ky. PATRICK MAJOR, M. D.
je28 wdt-wtf

NEW ARRIVAL
OF
Fall & Winter Clothing
Best Selected Stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
EVER BROUGHT TO
FRANKFORT.
SCHLOSS & GETZ have just received from the
S. manufacturing house in Cincinnati, the largest
and most complete stock of **Fall and Winter**
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
HATS AND CAPS,
TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS,
AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
ever offered in Frankfort. They are all made ex-
press for the market, and we guarantee to sell as
cheap as can be bought in Cincinnati or Louisville.
Everybody is invited to call and examine for them-
selves, and if they wish to purchase, we feel assured
we can suit them both in price and fit.
Gentlemen wishing clothing for themselves, their
sons or their negroes, would do well to give us a call
before purchasing elsewhere, as we guarantee to sell
as good Goods and as cheap as can be bought any-
where. **SCHLOSS & GETZ,**
corner Main and St. Clair sts., Frankfort, Ky.
sept14 wdt-wtf

THE KENTUCKY
MILITARY INSTITUTE
DIRECTED BY A BOARD OF VISITORS
appointed by the State, under the superin-
tendence of
Col. E. W. Morgan,
A distinguished graduate
of West Point, and a prac-
tice in the art, aided by an
able Faculty.
The course of study is
that of the best Col-
leges, but more extended in
Mathematics, Mechanics,
Machines, Construction,
Agriculture, Chemistry,
and Mining Geology; also in English Literature,
Historical Readings, and Modern Languages.
Scholarship holders, and students in Commerce,
Medicine, and Law, admit of selecting studies to suit
their means, and object of professional preparation
before entering the course.
The twenty-fifth semi-annual session opens Sept. 1,
1850. Charges \$102 per half yearly session, payable
in advance.
Address the Superintendent, at Military Institute,
Franklin Springs, Kentucky, or the undersigned.
P. DUDLEY,
President of the Board.
je22 wdt-wtf
Commonwealth cop.

The letter inclosing this extract was from a distinguished source, and received attention from the town authorities. But the Louisville

\$75 worth of silver-ware, such as spoons, ladles, etc.; also a shawl belonging to one of the male members of his family.

train at 3.55. The morning train for Lexington will leave at 9.55, and the evening train at 5.55.

meat east. Store at Mrs. Herrens Smith's old stand,
St. Clair street. sep20 w&t-wtf.

nov19 w&t-wtdec13

JAMES W. TATE,
Assistant Secretary of State.

[illegible]

The Yeoman

Will be published DAILY AND WEEKLY during the approaching session of the Legislature. A competent Reporter has been engaged for each House, and a full and accurate report of each day's proceedings will be given. The YEOMAN will also publish a summary of the Congressional proceedings, Commercial and Foreign News, and all the important items of the current news of the day.

We shall also continue to publish the most important DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS from day to day, as they are delivered.

TERMS:

Daily, during session - - - \$1.50
Weekly, during session - - - 75
Ten copies Daily - - - 12 00
Ten copies Weekly - - - 5 00

Remittances may be made by mail at our risk.

Address S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
FRANKFORT, KY.

SENATOR DOUGLAS' LAST EFFORT.

Three or four days ago there appeared a pamphlet elaborately got up by Judge Douglas, the object of which was to right himself on the Territorial question. It was certainly proper for him to show that he had the will, if not the power, to be something more than merely abusive. This pamphlet has cost him a large amount of labor. It smells from beginning to end of the midnight oil. His Black Republican allies pronounced it a "crushing argument," merely because they knew that it would flatter him, and incite him to keep up the war against the Democratic party, for their benefit. Three or four of his other organs have echoed the sentiment for the same reason.

Below we publish the Attorney General's rejoinder, written immediately upon the appearance of Judge Douglas' pamphlet. We have no comment to make upon it, except that its facts are incontestible, its reasoning irresistible, and its tone calm, temperate, and dignified, and worthy of this subject. It is not debatable that the spontaneous publication of the whole nation will endorse the truth as well as the ability of this rejoinder as fully as it has already endorsed the two preceding articles on this subject from the same pen. No public paper, whether pamphlet, speech, essay, or report, even went out from Washington and received such universal approbation from the people and the press as those articles have received. It was imprudent in Judge Douglas to expose himself to such a fire, but he must blame himself for the awkward position in which he is placed.

REJOINDER TO SENATOR DOUGLAS' LAST.

As briefly as possible, eschewing all matters personal or quasi personal, and without introduction or preface, I shall notice the only points in Mr. Douglas' last pamphlet that are worthy of attention.

He denies that his views on "Sovereignty in the Territories," as expressed in Harper's Magazine, are inconsistent with those of the Supreme Court in the *Dred Scott* case. I aver, on the contrary, that he could not have made such a denial if he had not totally misunderstood either his own opinions or those of the court; for they are in direct conflict with one another. A plain issue of fact is thus made up between us, and it is triable by the record. Let us look at it.

The court, after demonstrating in the clearest manner that the Federal Government had no authority or jurisdiction to abolish slavery in a Territory, proceeded to say that Mr. Douglas himself has quoted on page 539 of the Magazine:

"And if Congress itself cannot do this—if it is beyond the powers conferred on the Federal Government—it will be admitted, we presume, that it could not authorize a Territorial Government to exercise them. It could confer no power on any local government established by its authority to violate the provisions of the Constitution."

This is in a substance the very identical proposition which Mr. Douglas, on page 529, pronounces to be "as plausible as it is false." He adds, that "the reverse of it is true as a general rule;" and then supports his assertion by another assertion, the most singular that ever was placed on record by any man having the slightest pretensions to knowledge of our government; namely, that Congress could confer upon a Territory such powers, "and only such as Congress cannot exercise under the Constitution." There is the record; and I am perfectly sure that no tolerably sensible man in this nation, except Mr. Douglas, will doubt for a moment that it places him and the court in an attitude of perfect antagonism.

But then he says he defended the court in more than one hundred speeches. It can scarcely be necessary to say, that arguments on a question of law are valued according to their weight, and not according to their number. The count of Mr. Douglas' speeches on the Illinois stump, was no doubt, faithfully kept; but when he claims credit for their orthodoxy, he must show something more than scores on a tally paper. He might as well come, with his Harper article in one hand and a two foot rule in the other, ready to demonstrate his concurrence with the court by showing that it contains two thousand eight hundred and eighty square inches of surface. Without reference to the superficial measures of one or the carefully enumerated reprint on the other, we may safely presume that the quality of his spoken arguments was no better than that of his written essay; and in this latter Mr. Douglas not only opposes the court, but, what is much worse, he charges it with holding his opinions. "This is a deep and serious injury; for, how would the judges of that great tribunal be able to look their country in the face, if they had ever said, that a power over private property, forbidden to the Federal Government, might be delegated by Congress to a Territorial Legislature?"

The whole dispute (as far as it is a doctrinal dispute) between Mr. Douglas and the Democratic party has substantially in these two propositions: 1. The owner of a slave may remove with him, as with other property, into a Territory without forfeiting his title. 2. The government of a Territory has and may have no power to deprive the inhabitants of their private property, whether in slaves or anything else.

1. The "axiomatic principle of public law," that a man, going from one country to another, retains in the latter (if there be no conflicting laws) all the rights of property which he had in the former, is so universally acknowledged, that nobody thinks worth while

to prove it. At all times, in all countries, and by all persons, it is taken and acted upon as a postulate. I certainly had not, until very lately, the remotest suspicion, that any man on this side of China would doubt it. All the intercourse between the States, and with foreign countries, depends upon it. Without it, the traveler must lose all right to his trunk whenever he passes the border of his own State; and when a foreigner lands among us, he may be robbed of his purse by the first leader that meets him on the wharf. Importation and exportation would cease, and the commerce of the whole world would suddenly come to a dead pause, if a man might not prove his right to personal property in one country by showing that he was the legal owner of it in another from whence he brought it. This principle is to the commercial world what the law of gravitation is to the material universe; it cannot be abolished without hurling the whole system into ruin.

Mr. Douglas does not admit this "axiomatic principle;" nor does he deny it, though he writes a great deal about it. But he is unusually clear and explicit in his assertion that "it has no application to, and does not include slavery." I insist that he is utterly mistaken. Slaves being recognized as property by the Constitution, and made so by the local laws of those States which have power to regulate their condition, there can be no constitutional or legal reason given for excepting them from the operation of a rule which applies to property in general. Mr. Douglas' argument in favor of such discrimination between slaves and other property is a total failure, and no plausible argument can ever be made on that side, except one founded on the "higher law," or the doctrine taught by that new religion, of which Saint Osa-wattomie is the apostle and the martyr.

It has never been held that any kind of property can be introduced into a State or Territory whose laws oppose the owner's right; a liquor-dealer in New York cannot take brandy to Portland if the Maine law forbids it. So a relation formed in one country must cease when the parties go to another, in which such a relation is illegal; a Turk may be the lawful husband of many wives in Constantinople, but he cannot keep them, if he changes his residence to Western Europe or to the American States. So it undoubtedly is with slavery; no man in his senses ever contended that a Virginian, going to live in Pennsylvania, could take his slaves with him and keep them in spite of the Pennsylvania law. But if he goes to Kentucky, where the law is not opposed to slavery, it is equally clear that he retains the dominion over them, which he had before his removal. The right of property in matter where it accrued, continues to be secured and inviolable until it comes in collision with a law which divests it. In Federal Territory there can be no such collision with the right of a slaveholder, because there is no conflicting law there on that subject.

All authority, as well as all reason and common sense, is in favor of this doctrine. It was the very point of the *Dred Scott* case. *Dred* was the slave of Mr. Emerson, in Missouri, and was taken by his master to a Federal Territory, where there was no valid law which expressly authorized or expressly interdicted the holding of slaves. The Court held that *Dred Scott's* status in Missouri was not changed, nor the right of his master divested, by his removal to the Territory. The principle was applied to the case of a slave just as it would be applied to any other property. It is half a score of times repeated by the judges, that there can be no distinction between slave and other property. The other authorities to the same point are conclusive and overwhelming. Any person who desires to see all the learning of the subject may consult "*Colin on slavery*," where it is arranged in an order so lucid, and discussed with so much ability, that nothing further need be desired.

There is one other authority directly to the point which I cite, not only for its own intrinsic value, but because it will probably be esteemed very highly by Mr. Douglas himself. It is an extract from a speech of his own, delivered in the Senate, on the 23d of February last. The legal equality of slave property and other property was then asserted by him in the following fashion:

"Slaves, according to that decision [the *Dred Scott* decision], being property, stand on an equal footing with all other property. There is just as much obligation on the part of the Territorial Legislature to protect slaves as there is to protect horses, cattle, dry goods, &c. If they have a right to discriminate as to the one, they have as to the other, and whether they have got the power of discrimination or not, it is for the Court to decide, if any one disputes it. * * * If there is no power of discrimination on other species of property, there is none on slaves. If there is a power of discrimination on other property—and I think there is—then it applies to slave property. In other words, *slave property is on an equal footing with all other property.*"

In the face of all this, in the teeth of his own words so recently uttered, in defiance of the Supreme Court and all judicial authority, Mr. Douglas now declares that the "axiomatic principle of public law," which enables a man to remove his property from place to place, wherever the local law does not forbid its coming, is not applicable to slaves. To sustain himself in making this distinction he produces two short passages, both of which have been picked out of one paragraph in Story's "Conflict of Laws." These passages (which the reader believe it?) merely show that a slave becomes free when taken to a country where slavery is not tolerated by law. Judge Story's cases cited decided in England, France, Scotland, and Massachusetts, to prove that the laws of those countries, being opposed to slavery, will dissolve the relation of master and slave when brought in contact with it. I say, that slaves may be taken to Kansas or Kentucky without being emancipated; Mr. Douglas, with great gravity and complacency, answers me, that I am wrong, because slavery is not tolerated in England or Massachusetts! No instance of a *non sequitur* so glaring and so palpable has ever before fallen under my notice.

Mr. Douglas forbears to burden his pages with the "long list of authorities" which he says are cited by Judge Story. It is a curious fact that not a single one of those authorities touches the question in controversy between us. They all, without exception, refer to cases in which there was a direct conflict between the law of the country where the slave came from, and the law of the country to which he was taken. No one of the writers referred to has outraged common sense by saying, or hinting that slaves are made free by mere removal without any such conflict of law. The quotation from the opinion of the Supreme Court in *Prigg vs. Pennsylvania* is made with the same rashness and with no nearer approach to the point.

The public will doubtless be somewhat surprised by Mr. Douglas' unique mode of dealing with books. For myself, I am inexpressibly amazed at it. I have no right to suppose that he intended to insult the intelligence of his readers, or to impose upon their ignorance, by making a parade of learning and research, which he did not possess. But how shall we account for quotations like those? I am obliged to leave the riddle unread.

II. Assuming that slaves taken from a slave-holding State into a Territory continue to be slaves, can the rights of their owners be afterwards divested by an act of the Territorial Legislature? They can certainly, if the Territories are sovereign States; if not, not. On this question Mr. Douglas has placed himself in a most peculiar position. Therefore he has alternately affirmed and denied the sovereignty of the Territories. In his last pamphlet he seems to think the middle way safest; he admits that they are *not sovereign*, but asserts that they have "the attributes of sovereignty." This is not all ingenious. It must be apparent to the dullest understanding that a government, which has the attributes of sovereignty, is sovereign.

Sovereignty is the supreme authority of an independent State. No government is sovereign which may be controlled by a superior government. As applied to political structures, supremacy, and sovereignty are convertible terms. To prove this I will not refer to "the primer of political science;" it is found in all the horn books. Every half-grown boy in the country who has given the usual amount of study to the English tongue, or who has occasionally looked into a dictionary, knows that the sovereignty of a government consists in its uncontrollable right to exercise the highest power. But Mr. Douglas tries to clothe the Territories with the "attributes of sovereignty," not by proving the supremacy of their jurisdiction in any matter or thing whatsoever, but merely by showing that they may be, and some of them have been, authorized to legislate within certain limits, to exercise the right of eminent domain, to lay and collect taxes for Territorial purposes, to deprive a citizen of life, liberty, or property as a punishment for crime, and to create corporations. All this is true enough, but it does by no means follow that the provisional government of a Territory is, therefore, a sovereign in any sense of the word. A city council may legislate, but the city is still subordinate to the State which gave it political being. The right of eminent domain is delegated every day to private corporations, but no Turnpike Company pretends to be a sovereign State. The courts in many places have authority to create corporations, the sheriff of a county has authority to imprison or hang malefactors, and the supervisors of a township can levy taxes; but I think no judge, sheriff, or supervisor has ever claimed the purple or the diadem on any such ground. Governments always act by their agents, but the agent, whether it be an individual officer or a political corporation, like a city or a Territory, is not in any sense sovereign, supreme, and uncontrollable. Thus the arguments of Mr. Douglas, which he elaborates through page after page with wearisome pains, are but touched with the finger of investigation, and they disappear before it.

"The earth hath bubbles, as the water has, And these are call'd bubbles." Mr. Douglas, the Senator, the statesman, the struggling candidate for the Presidency, should not have borrowed from the lawyers' and small wits of the Abolition party, the state, often repeated, and worn-out assertion, that emigrants cannot have a right to the property they take with them, because it will introduce into the Territory or State where they settle, all the conflicting laws of the different States from whence they came. Nothing could be less worthy of his high place in the councils of the nation. He ought to know that goods of various kinds are going continually into each State from all the other States of the Union, without producing any such effects. He does know that nearly all the personal property within the limits of a new Territory has come there from abroad, under the protection of the axiomatic principle which he thinks proper to sneer at, and he never heard that any difficulty or confusion was produced by it.

I never said that an immigrant to a Territory had a right to his property *without a remedy*; but I admit that he must look for his remedy to the law of his new domicile. It is true that he takes his life, his limbs, his reputation, and his property, and with them he takes nothing but his naked right to keep them and enjoy them. He leaves the judicial remedies of his previous domicile behind him. It is also true, that in a Territory just beginning to be settled, he may need remedies for the vindication of his rights above all things else. In his new home there may be bands of base marauders, without conscience or the fear of God before their eyes, who are ready to rob and murder, and spare nothing that man or woman holds dear. In such a time it is quite possible to imagine an Abolition Legislature who owe their seats to Sharp's rifles and the money of the Immigration Aid Society. Very possible. A Legislature so chosen might employ itself in passing laws unkindly to the rights of honest men and friendly to the business of the robber and murderer. I concede this, and Mr. Douglas is entitled to all the comfort it affords him. But it is an insult to the American people to suppose, that any community can be organized within the limits of our Union, who will tolerate such a state of things. If it shall ever come to that, Mr. Douglas may rest assured that a remedy will be found. No government can possibly exist, which will allow the right of property to go unprotected; much less can it suffer such a right to be exposed to "unfriendly legislation."

Mr. Douglas thinks that a Territory may exclude slaves, or interfere with the rights of the owners, because, in some of the organic acts, the general grant is made of authority over "all rightful subjects of legislation." This is not the least macabre of his strange notions. In such an act nothing is taken by implication, nor could the power in question be given even to express words; for it is forbidden by the Constitution to the Federal Government itself. The logic so peculiar to Mr. Douglas, which infers the power to give from the want of possession, may sustain such a construction of a statute; but nothing else will.

A "plan" relating to the Territories was offered to Congress by Mr. Jefferson in 1781. It was a mere project, in the form of resolutions, embodying certain abstract propositions in anticipation of settlements yet to be made in the wilderness. It did not establish any government, temporary or permanent, but provided how the settlers, when they would go there, might petition Congress and get themselves organized. There is not a word in any of the resolutions about sovereignty or slavery. They were passed in April, 1784, but three years afterwards they were repealed, the whole "plan" was rejected by Congress, and another plan totally different (the famous ordinance of 1787) was substituted in its place. Mr. Douglas, in Harper, referred to this plan, and expended column after column of dreary comment upon it. It was ridiculously inapplicable to his argument; like his quotation from Story, it had no more to do with the subject before him than the Edict of Nantes. I referred to it merely as showing how he could wander from the point. But he allows his righteous soul to be vexed at me for saying it was rejected. It was rejected, for though Congress assented to the resolutions when first offered, the plan was *repealed before a single principle of it went into operation*. Mr. Douglas says that it "stood on the

statute book *unrepealed and unrescindable*." I take it for granted that he would not have made such an allegation if he had known what I now tell him: that it was, in fact, repealed in 1787 by the unanimous vote of the whole Congress. (Jour. Cong., vol. 4, page 754.)

I have regarded this dispute as on a question of constitutional law, far, very far, above party politics. But I am tempted to vindicate the Democracy from the imputation which Mr. Douglas casts upon that party when he claims the Cincinnati platform as forming his creed. It contains no word of the kind. I may also add, that every Democrat who desires to preserve "the unity of the faith in the bonds of peace" will disapprove the odious charge which Mr. Douglas flings at the President, of agreeing with him on this subject. The calm clear judgment of Mr. Buchanan was never for a moment imposed on, nor his love for the Constitution shaken, by this heresy. Neither in his Sanford letter, nor in his letter of acceptance, nor his inaugural Address, nor in any other paper, public or private, did he ever give the remotest countenance to such doctrine. He has often said, that the people of the Territories had the right to determine the question of slavery for themselves, but he never said, nor intimated, that they could do so before they were ready to form a State constitution.

I will not follow Mr. Douglas any further at present. But I must not be understood as assenting to the numerous assertions upon which I am silent. There is scarcely a sentence in this whole pamphlet, which does not either propound an error, or else mangle a truth. I do not charge him, however, with wilful mis-statements of either law or fact.

J. S. B.

(From the Louisville Courier.)

From Jackson, Tenn., Nov. 20.—Judge Nuttall, the county seat of "Sweet Omelette," was the scene of a rather curious affair—extra judicial—the other day. Monday last the day fixed by law for the commencement of the two weeks' term of the Circuit Court in that county. The case of the Commonwealth vs. Richard Thompson for the murder of his brother Scott county some years since, was to be tried. The Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney were present, also the witnesses in the case, among whom were ex-Governor Morehead, and a score of ladies from Scott county.

The first business on the docket was the demand of the contractor for the payment of \$100 for the use of the court house, which was refused—threatening in the event of the refusal of the Court to allow him that sum to prevent the Court from continuing its sessions. This allowance Judge Nuttall refused to make, whereupon a gallant gentleman, a friend to the ladies in attendance, offered to pay the contractor the sum of \$100, and thereby enable the Court to proceed with its business. The proffer, however, was rejected.

The next thing that occurred startled everybody. Judge Nuttall said he didn't intend to hold court. That the sudden snap of cold weather was propitious for the farmers to kill hogs; the holding of court would prevent them, and it was to get warm soon the hogs would eat up the corn. Besides, many persons hadn't laid in their wood, and he would give them a chance to do so, to keep their families from suffering. He said for these reasons he intended to adjourn over until May.

Various attempts were made to secure a continuance of the session. P. U. Major, Commonwealth's Attorney, as an officer of the Court, assigned the witnesses he recognized as being in the murder case. Judge Nuttall said he didn't care whether they returned or not, and peremptorily ordered the sheriff to adjourn court. That functionary obeyed, and the Judge left the bench, stalked out of the court room, lit his pipe, got on his horse and rode away from the amazed but unobedient assembly.

The village was full of men from the county, and many of them waxed indignant. A demonstration was made towards perning the Judge with violent intentions, but it was subsequently abandoned. The gentleman from whom this information was obtained, assures us there was no other reason assigned for Judge Nuttall's his arbitrary conduct than what is here published. A curious case in jurisprudence.

A correspondent of the Paducah Herald, writing from Columbus, Ky., under date of Oct. 31st, gives the following items:

Chesman and Anderson are now busy taking depositions. If justice is half way done, we have no fear of the result.

I have not much gossip to write. You have heard of the mob in Lincoln county that hung Roussey. The course of Hon. T. E. Brannette, our Circuit Judge, is worthy of all praise, and shows him to be, what all who knew him before were satisfied of, an honest man. His abilities as a Judge and as a gentleman are famous where such qualities are admired. Although many composing the mob were influential, personal and political friends of the Judge, his charge to the grand jury was so pointed, so forcible, so clear, that they should rise superior to the sympathies and feelings of the moment, and do justice. He has received the commendation of all parties; and although he is a strong Know-Nothing, I doubt very much whether a majority could be mustered to vote against him, even in old Adair. The grand jury returned an indictment of murder against thirty of the mob—most of whom are the wealthiest and best citizens of Lincoln.

A murder was committed by W. D. B. Owens, upon James Forbes, last week. Owens is now in jail in default of \$1,000 bail.

Owens has, by dissipation, ruined forever his own prospects in life. He is the youngest son of Col. Wm. Owens, formerly a distinguished lawyer and politician of this place. He had one brother a captain, another an assistant surgeon in the Mexican war. Between himself and nature with genius of a high order, educated well, of fine appearance and pleasing manners, he was fitted to adorn any position; but lured by the smile of her "whose house is the way to hell"—leading down to the chambers of death, and giving himself up to strong drink, which at last "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," he will now most likely end his days as a felon.

MURDER AT BANSBROW.—Yesterday an unfortunate affair occurred at Bansbrow, by which one man lost his life, through the drunken frenzy of another. Thomas H. Slaughter, formerly clerk of the circuit court of Nelson county, who is described as a quiet, inoffensive and gentlemanly young man, was, yesterday, fatally shot John Talbot, the proprietor of the Mansion House, in that village. Slaughter, we are informed, had become intoxicated, and Talbot refused to give him any more liquor, whereupon he struck Talbot on the head with a club. Talbot went to procure a pistol, and in the meantime Slaughter procured Talbot's loaded shot gun, which was convenient, and when the latter advanced towards him, he fired the gun. Talbot instantly turned to retreat, when Slaughter fired, lodging the charge in his back, killing him instantly. It is a most unfortunate circumstance. The friends of Slaughter speak of him as a clever, genial man, and entirely unprepared to inflict an injury when in his right mind. He resigned his office of clerk of the court recently, and it appears relapsed into a melancholy habit of intoxication. It is only another victim to the "maddening bowl."

Lou. Dem.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The War department to-day ordered for its service six companies of troops from Fort Monroe, and five from Fort Leavenworth, to proceed to Brownsville, there appearing, from the latest accounts, that there is no necessity for their proceeding there, apart from the object of affording protection to the Rio Grande frontier.

The speculations as to the employment of so large a force are thus dissipated.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Nov. 21.—The overland mail of the 31st has reached Jefferson City. Business at San Francisco was unchanged. Late eastern news, advising of increased shipments to California, had much disappointed the commercial community.

The business portion of Volcanville, Amador county, was burned on the 20th. Loss over \$50,000.

Gen. Harney advises the arrival of Gen. Scott at Portland on the 1st. He was handsomely received.

Gen. Harney left Portland soon after Scott's arrival, and was supposed to have taken offense by being superseded in command.

There is an unusual agitation in railroad projects to California, and strong appeals are being made to capitalists for aid.

The overland immigration by the central route is pretty much in competent hands. Competent parties state the number to be fully 30,000.

But little sickness had occurred and the recent gold and silver discoveries in Washoe valley and Walker's river had created great demand for labor.

Three steamers had arrived at San Francisco bringing dates from Portland of the 25th ult., and from Victoria of the 27th.

The special correspondent of the Alta California, who accompanied Gen. Scott on his trip North, writes that the General had arrived at Fort Townsend on the 25th, and would immediately establish his headquarters aboard the steamer Massachusetts.

Mr. Commissioner Campbell, who was expected overland from Colville, has been directed to join the commission at San Juan.

No plan of action has yet been decided on by Scott. At the departure of the steamer, Crane reports that the General's health was much improved.

Later from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Nothing can as yet be positively ascertained concerning the object of sending large bodies of troops to the Rio Grande, further than the protection of that frontier from the attack of the forces of Corinas, to utterly destroy which is the purpose of the Administration. As it was but recently supposed in official quarters that the two companies from Fort Clark and the one from Baton Rouge would be sufficient to check the movements of that big band, the augmentation of the troops just ordered has naturally excited suspicions of other contemplated measures. Various speculations are indulged in, but the most plausible theory, founded on certain regulations deemed to be reliable, is that Spain, France, and England meditate prompt action for the satisfaction of claims, in which their subjects are interested, and which may involve the national existence of Mexico or the substitution of a monarchy under the protection of those powers.

In view of these circumstances and probabilities, the United States may feel constrained to occupy the northern part of Mexico, to secure the satisfaction of the claims of our own citizens against that country, as well as for the security of Americans on the frontier.

From all that can be ascertained, it is fair to presume that some of the vessels of the home squadron will be sent to Vera Cruz and other ports of Mexico. Indeed this seems to be certain, so interesting are the reported purposes of France, England, and Spain now regarded in official quarters.

Exciting News from Charleston!

CHARLESTON, VA., Nov. 22.—The excitement of Saturday has subsided, and no suspicious parties have yet been discovered. Governor Wise has letters from intelligent and responsible parties North and West, assuring him of the organization of parties for the rescue of the prisoners. The presence of the military has restored confidence and calmness in the public mind. The military are preparing an encampment. The Governor will return to Richmond to-morrow.

It is rumored that Gov. Wise has received a dispatch from Gov. Chase, of Ohio, informing him that a large body of men, numbering from 600 to 1,000, are coming for a rescue under John Brown, Jr., and will undoubtedly start for the rescue of the prisoners. Gov. Wise is said to have told him if (Chase) allowed them to cross the line he would enter proceedings against him on the charge of treason.

OWEN BROWN SAFE.—There were three sons of John Brown with him at Harper's Ferry. Two were killed in the affair—one was killed in the engine-house, and the other died of his wounds a few days subsequent to the affair. These two were Oliver Brown and Watson Brown. The third one, Owen Brown, escaped, and we have it from a source correctly informed that he is safe from the reach of pursuers. We do not know where he is, and do not wish to know, as we did know should not say even as much as we have above, for while we can in no way excuse the actors in that mad fray, we certainly should let the Virginian officers catch their own insurgents. But Owen Brown was in the affair and he is now safe. Whether he was buried in Pennsylvania by fugitive slaves as was rumored, who few days ago turned up in Canada, we can't say, but he got safely away, either on an underground or up-perground railway.—Cleveland Herald.

CRIME AMONG FUGITIVE NEGROES.—Canada, that portion cursed by the population of runaway negroes, is beginning to feel the legitimate effects of the servile lustive immigration. In persons convicted in the Kent County assizes, recently held at Chatham, seven were negroes. Levi Harris, negro, was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years for an assault with intent to commit a rape; Henry Woodward, negro, was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years for manslaughter, and two of his sons, parties to the crime, were sentenced to jail for four months each; William Chapman was sentenced to be hung on the 10th of December for rape. A sad commentary upon the efforts of the managers of the underground railway.

IT is a story told of an old gentleman who made a rule that his children should die at a suitable until they were sixteen years old—at which age they were permitted to eat with the other members of the family. On one occasion, a visitor, who was aware of the custom, observed one of the boys—who, he thought, was of the requisite age—eating at the side table, and asked him if he was not sixteen years old. "Yes," said the boy, "I was sixteen some time since, and the old man let me come to his table; but there was a dish for dinner that I was very fond of; and instead of being helped, I undertook to help myself—and reached too far, met with an accident, and he set me back two years."

WHAT IS A REMITTANCE?—A suit involving the question whether money sent in a registered letter is a remittance, was decided in New York a few days since. Edward Morrison sued the Farmers' Bank, of North Carolina, for \$250, the product of a draft collected, and which was sent to him in a registered letter, but not received. The Court held that as the defendant was not authorized to remit money instead of drafts, as is the usual custom, the money mailed to the address of the plaintiff could not be considered payment, and the defendant was therefore liable in the action. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff accordingly.

DISAPPEARING INK.—A Paris correspondent gives a marvelous account of a species of ink which a Frenchman has brought from China, and which, if it can really be made, must be productive of the most mischievous consequences. The peculiar property of this ink is said to be that, when first used, it entirely disappears after a period of time, and no trace of it can be found. How such a composition could be used for purposes of fraud is clear enough to challenge the chemists to an inquiry.

SAD DEATH.—One of Philadelphia's estimable citizens, Mr. Frank Lewis, son of the late Mr. decian Lewis, and who was to have been married on Wednesday to a daughter of Commodore Stockton, died after an illness of a few days in that city, on Monday last. The invitations had been issued and the preparations had all been made for the wedding ceremony, when he was suddenly taken away.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

Another abundant harvest has been gathered; another year of multiplied blessings is fast drawing to a close. The labors of the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, and the merchant, the professional man and the man of science, have been abundantly rewarded; commerce has revived, trade has improved, and thrift is apparent everywhere throughout the land. Neither war nor pestilence nor famine has afflicted us. Peace, plenty, and health have blessed a free, prosperous, and happy people. Providence has showered its blessings upon us as individuals, as a State, as a nation. We should return to Him the homage of grateful hearts. In the eager pursuit of pleasure, of fortune, or of fame—in the excitement of our daily occupations—in the multifarious pursuits of life, we are too apt to forget Him from whom these bounties come.

Acknowledging no sovereign but Him, let us recognize the venerable custom of the Jewish Feast of Weeks appointed by Jehovah for his chosen people. For the establishment of, and preservation then, of our free institutions—for the preservation of our lives and health—for our tranquility, prosperity, and happiness—for our general thrift and the untold blessings we enjoy as a State and a people—

I, BERRILL MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby appoint and set apart THURSDAY, the 24th day of November next, as a day of THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE TO ALMIGHTY GOD, and recommend its appropriate observance by all the citizens of the Commonwealth.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 14th day of October, A. D. 1859, and in the sixty-eighth year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

Thos. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Ass't Secretary.

oct15 w&t-wtl

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Gov. Wise and the Harper's Ferry Insurgents.

CHARLESTON, VA., Nov. 22.—Yesterday was spent in a grand military parade and review by Governor Wise. During the afternoon the Governor and his staff had a long interview with the contempered. The governor urged on them the necessity of preparing for death, as the sentence of the Court would be carried out without any interference on his part.

Brown declared himself prepared to die. He justified his course, only regretting his error in not allowing the trains to pass without interruption.

Cook said he was willing to be shot, but always had great repugnance to hanging.

